



PRICE, TAELS 15 ½ ANNUM.

INSURANCES.

The Commercial Union.
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19 CORNHILL LONDON E.C. 4

19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.
Completely Registered pursuant to
7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.

CAPITAL, £ 2,500,000
DIRECTORS.
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 JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq., (J. and J. Colman)
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FRANCIS HICKS, Esq. (Thomas and Fra
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Co.

Manager of Fire Department.—Henry Thomas.
Actuary.—W. P. Pattison.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

Secretary.—Henry Ghinn.
Agents in Shanghai.—Blain, Tate & Co

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for "The Commercial Union Assurance Society" are prepared to grant to

In the case of two or more Buildings adjoining in which the Walls are substantially

and carried through the roof, a sum of £4 can be granted on each.
Insurances can be effected on Shipping also on Goods on board the same.
For further particulars apply to

27ju-64 121 BLAIN, TATE & Co
Shanghai, 15th May, 1864

Queen Insurance Company

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF LONDON.
BY an arrangement entered into between
Directors of the above Companies the

Fire, to the extent of £10,000 on any one building or on its contents. The amount of Insurances will be divided equally between two Offices and separate Policies will be taken.

It is believed that this arrangement (which offers to Assurers the security of the two *well* proprietaries, without entailing on them extra trouble or expense) will be found

Agents "Queen Insurance Company."
Agents "The Commercial Union Insurance Company."

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port, for the "North Insurance Company," are prepared to

Insurance Company; we prepared the risks by steamers and sailing vessels when by steamers.

tf 100

CRAVEN WILSON
Chiokiang, 17th June,

保險公司
火險
雙魚
者照
欲保
所
四議

人可保止
輪船拖帶
免受驚害
指數償還
保險者請
隨可也此
天青洋

大輪船并
小船等
如有警
還如有人
請至本行
此佈
行啟

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE under-signed having been
Agents at this Port for the above

are prepared to grant Policies against
Risks on the usual terms and conditions.
DAVID SASSOON BROS
170 Shanghai, 20th Jan

**BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**
The Undersigned having been
Agents of the above named Com-
pany prepared to issue Policies of Insurance

Marine Bills to the Extent of
 Thousand Mexican Dollars (Mex. \$1
 able in either London or Mexico
 of the principal ports in India and C

237-8-185 Hankow, Wuhan, Hanyang, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
The General Meeting of Shareholders, as previously notified, will be held at 2 p.m., precisely, on Monday, 4th January, 1864, at the residence of Messrs. GILMAN & Co.
By Order
W. J. MANN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
No. 321 Shanghai, 2nd January, 1864.

IRON GODDARD'S MACHINERY, AND IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
The undersigned have made arrangements for the execution in England of all work of the above description under the supervision of an experienced Civil Engineer.
WILFRED & KINGSMILL,
No. 322 Shanghai, 2nd January, 1864.

公和祥
KUNG HO CHIANG.

The Company's Wharf, Hong-que, is now ready to receive Steamers and Ships alongside and goods on storage at the following Rates.

SCALE OF CHARGES
ON GOODS STOWED IN THE
Hong-que Wharf Company's
GODOWNS.

Inclusive of all Coolie Hire Inwards and Outwards and Piling in Godown.

	1st Month	After 1st Month
Ten Black, per chest	2	1
"Green, per chest	2	1
"Silk, per 10 catty box	2	1
Waste Silk, per bale	14	10
Wool, per bale	14	10
China Hair Cotton, per bale	14	10
And 6000 pieces of Woollen, per piece	1	1
Chinese Cottons, per large bale	2	1
Hankow Oil, per small	2	1
Flaming Oil, per basket	13	10
Hankow Tallow, per catty	2	1
"Tobacco, per catty	2	1
"Wax, per catty	2	1
"Hemp, per catty	2	1
"Pepper, per large pac	2	1
"Medicine, per large bale	13	10
Rice and Sugar, per catty	2	1
Japan Match, per catty	2	1
Langkass, per catty	2	1
Japan Tea, Seaweed, per catty	2	1
Fish, per catty	2	1
Beche de Mer and Shell, per catty	2	1
"Fish, per catty	2	1
"Pork, per catty	2	1
"Canton Pans, per catty	2	1
Bureau Provisions, per catty	2	1
Hungarian Beer, per catty	2	1
Bottles, per catty	2	1
Wine, per 3 doz case	2	1
Oilman's Stores, per catty	2	1
Iron, per catty	2	1
Lead, per catty	2	1
Buttins, per catty	2	1
Wax, per catty	2	1

re-insurance, 1 percent, per month.
On Storage not covered by Insurance, except when special instructions are to that effect.

S LANDING CARGO BOATS AT THE USUAL RATES.

Many issue warrants for goods in their godowns if required.

Depth of water alongside the Hong-que at Low water, Spring Tides, is—
at the West end and
at the East end
Length of the Wharf at present is 328
Company's premises have a frontage
to the River, the whole of which
is to be available for Wharfige ac-
tion.
Other particulars,
Apply to
DALLAS PEARSON & Co.,
Agents.

Yuh tai 裕泰
Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1864.

SHAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Insured having been appointed
at this Port for the above Com-
pany to prepare Policies against
loss at the Current Rates of Pre-

DOW & Co.,
4 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.
LUL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE
CO. INSURANCE.
Insured are authorized to grant
to the extent of £12,000 at this
office, also on approved Chinese
to the extent of £5,000.
DOW & Co.
Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NOTICE.
We have this day established ourselves in
business at Shanghai, Kiating, and
Chinking, as Commission Agents & Public
Tea and Silk Inspectors.
NICHOL LATIMER.
ARCHIBALD LITTLE.
JOHN NUTT.
At Shanghai the style of our firm is
Nicol Latimer & Co.
At Kiating and Chinking LATIMER
LITTLE & Co.

With reference to the above the business
heretofore conducted at Kiating under the
style of ARCHIBALD LITTLE & Co. will hence-
forth be carried on under the firm and style
of LATIMER LITTLE & Co.
ARCHIBALD LITTLE & Co.
Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.
The Business which has been conducted
in my name will be carried on here-
after under the style of Firm of JACKSON &
Co.
T. W. JACKSON.
26 327 Ningpo, 1st January, 1864.

NOTICE.
MR. GEORGE LOUIS DAVIS is author-
ized to sign our firm per procurator
at Yokohama.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
30 328 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NOTICE.
MR. JOHN ANDREW MANTLAND is this
day admitted partner in our firm.
THORNE BROTHERS & Co.
30 329 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NOTICE.
MR. C. KRAEMER has been admitted a
partner in my business, which hence-
forth will be conducted under the firm and
style of DRAUCKER & Co.
HENRI DRAUCKER.
27 330 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.
MR. JOHN GEORGE DUNN is this
day admitted partner in my business,
which will in future be carried on under the
style of firm of RICE & DANIEL REID.
DANIEL REID.
31 331 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.
I have this day established myself as Pub-
lic Silk Inspector & Commission Agent,
under the style of FIRM of WALLER & Co.
Temporary Office adjoining Messrs.
THORNE & Co.'s Godowns opposite Messrs.
OLIPHANT & Co., Kiang-se Road.
Hong Name
Wm. WALLER.
332 Shanghai, January 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.
MR. FRANKLIN ANDREW JOSEPH and Mr.
EMIL LUTHE have this day been
admitted Partners in our firm.
J. H. BARNES & Co.
2ap 333 China, 1st January, 1864.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr.
LEARNED MONTAGUE WATSON in this
firm ceases this day, and from the 1st prox.
the business will continue under the style
of ALY & Co.
W. J. ALY & Co.
334 Nagasaki, Dec 1st, 1863.

FOR SALE.
NEW Books of the season Exported, after
circulation in London, from the United
LITERATURE, 307, Regent Street, on the fol-
lowing Terms:—

100 Volumes of Popular Works
of FICTION, £5 5 0
100 Volumes, consisting of the
best modern Works, £10 10 0
100 Volumes, selected from the
best Works in History, Bio-
graphy, and Fiction, £21 0 0
Lists prepared, and all selections carefully
made if entrusted to the Firm.
Agency for Newspapers, Periodicals, and
all objects connected with Science, Literature,
or Art. Periodical Supplies to Regimental
Libraries. Clubs, &c., on advantageous
terms, for cash, or bills payable in London.
BOOTH'S ORIENTAL, HODGSON'S, and SAND-
HORN'S, & OLYN'S UNITED LIBRARIES, and
General Agents, 307, Regent Street, Lon-
don, W., next the Royal Polytechnic Insti-
tute. Established 1856.
19 335 2nd January, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

DIED.
November 8th, at Guilford Street, Russell
square, London, of Mr. MORRIS LEXY,
Monsieur, eldest son of Mr. MORRIS LEXY,
aged 26.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the
Mail for Europe, &c., is appointed to
leave on Saturday, the 9th instant.

The North-China Herald.
IMPARTIAL, NOT ACTUAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1864.

RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR
1863.

General In glancing back at the
Summary, many events which have oc-
curred in the far East during the year
that has just closed, we cannot but be
struck by the alteration which has taken
place in our relations with the two na-

tions which compose the population of this
part of the globe. At the commencement
of 1863, the local Government in the
provinces of Kiang-se was so lately
embarrassed by the course of conduct pur-
sued by Burgevine. The helplessness of the
local authorities at that time com-
pelled us to invoke the active assistance
of the foreign Powers, and for a
short period it seemed that no limit need
be placed to the influence of the repre-
sentatives of Western nations in China.

Soon, however, the symptoms of Chinese
arrogance and contempt for foreigners
commenced to develop themselves. Even
while the existence of the disorganised force
depended on the confidence placed by the
troops in their leader, a native officer
was appointed to rank as the superior of
Captain Holland, who, as our readers are
aware, was the first English Commander
of the Anglo-Chinese army. This step,
although taken at the risk of offending
the soldiers themselves, was insisted upon,
and finally the sacrifice was agreed to,
and Li-tien-chi's name appeared on the
official proclamation posted up in Sung-
king, as Holland's immediate superior.
It cannot be denied that the *modus*
operandi of the foreign authorities at
this time was not such as to command
the respect of the natives. An amount
of vacillation and uncertainty was dis-
played which cannot have tended to raise
our importance in the opinion of the re-
sponsible Chinese officials. The advan-
tages expected to result from handing
over the Sungking garrison to an
English Officer were not immediately
apparent. The failure of Foushan from
want of foresight in providing the boats
 requisite to effect a landing from the
steamers, was quickly followed up by the
disastrous stampede from Taishang on
the 15th February, and the repulse of
the Franco-Chinese from Shiao-ching on
the 19th, and the second ill-fated
Foushan expedition on the 21st March.

We know well that the Chinese are
naturally incapable of appreciating any
design, no matter how excellent, which
from some unforeseen accident may have
failed. Success is their only test of
ability, and a commander who is per-
secuted by fortune, is doomed in the eyes
of the Chinese authorities. It is true that
in the cases we have instanced above,
very gross negligence would seem to
have been the immediate cause of the
disasters which supervened. But however
this may be, the result, as far as the
which held the disciplined contingents
soon bore fruit in exhibitions on the part
of the native authorities of arrogance
and contempt for European institutions.

This was first exhibited in the pro-
mptness of levy of taxes in the settlement—
a course of procedure evidently carried
out with the intention of annoying the
foreign merchants, and placing additional
restrictions upon trade. Almost simulta-
neously, that is to say on the 24th
March, the officer whose exertions had
unfortunately not been crowned with
that success which he justly deserved,
was removed from the Sungking com-
mand, and was replaced by Major
Gordon of the Royal Engineers. The
series of successes which crowned this
officer's efforts in aid of the local go-
vernment will be found detailed below.
We need here merely state the fact that,
both by himself, and in conjunction with
the Franco-Chinese commander, M.
Bonafant, he has consolidated the allied
interests in this country, and has done
all that could have been expected by the
most sanguine, towards placing our re-
lations with the Chinese on a firm and
durable basis. That he has not desired
any more to be introduced to him. The
universal verdict is that whatever as a
British officer or as a man of honor,
Gordon was pledged to do—that he did,
regardless of the probable consequences
to himself. That without the aid of the
foreign levies, any attempt on the rebel
strongholds in this province would have
been perfectly hopeless, is beyond a
doubt. We must therefore regard the
manner in which Gordon has been treated
by the local Governor as a by no means
pleasing proof of Chinese ingratitude
and ill-will. But in thus expressing
our opinion we are not judging *by Chi-
nese principles*, so bitterly condemn the
Futai for his conduct as some may think
it right to do. We confess freely that
if we judge by European principles, no
terms of a lofty could adequately ex-
press the detestation which such acts
as have been perpetrated inspire. But
we are every day compelled to recollect
that the Chinese must not be submitted
to European tests, and that for a semi-
barbarous nation, a semi-barbarous code
of morality must be recognized. We
may be astonished at the blindness and
folly of the Futai in struggling the
sympathies of Western powers, when it
was in his power to make a sacrifice to
what he doubtless considers absurd pre-
judices. But we again assert that the
detestable crimes which have, to Euro-
pean minds, stamped the Futai with
indelible disgrace, have added a new
feature to his reputation as an energetic
Chinese official. It is needless to ex-
press our opinion as to the following

statement, published by the Szechow
Delegation Committee in recognition of
the Futai, in favor of its own the evi-
dence taken of false and un-
Burgevine for as we can form a judgment,
that quotation was not required by the
Chinese mind, and was published solely
with a view to the deception of the for-
eign critics.

On account of the hostilities rumors
regarding the late affairs in Szechow, the
Szechow Committee for the Protection of
the Chinese Cause have thought it best to
submit this case, and make known the re-
sults of the case.

The public ought to bear in mind that
it was when Li Futai had invaded the city,
and had captured in succession 23 forts,
that the Chinese, and the Chinese, the
rebels first began to fill them, and that
it was on the departure of Chung Wang on the
23rd of 10th month (3rd December) for Wan-
chow, Na Wang and the others first gave in-
formation of surrender. Now if they sincerely
desired to save the city, they would have
arises under what plan did they again collect
an army and entrain themselves. Each of
the five wings and four headmen had under
him 20,000 or 30,000 men, who continued
to wear long hair and were in possession of
the 3 gates of the city.

On the 25th (10th 5th) Na Wang sent out
Ma Wang's head. On the 26th the Futai
to the stockades situated immediately
without the wall, to receive the allegiance of
the rebel wings. On the spot it would be
dangerous for the Futai to refuse the
demand, as well as impossible to grant it.
Accordingly the Futai having answered in a
few words, left the stockades, and ordered
the gates to be closed, and the headmen
seized and beheaded.

The remaining 20,000 or 30,000 rebels in
the city, seeing their leaders killed, at once
saw their heads and tendered allegiance,
willing to return to peaceful avocations.
Now we would state that the other
wings and headmen, during the three years
of their possession of Szechow, had committed
incalculable evil, and the people they
killed exceeded myriads of souls. The
surrender was made in the most opportu-
nity offered, they would again have
raised the Qing standard.

If such men are not killed, though Szechow
might be recaptured, the advances
resulting from the success would be less than
what should be expected.
Rebels in other places have since been
been spared and even received into ranks
of honor; why should these be treated as
as objects of punishment? It was because
the Futai failed to execute his duty, to
their existence, and he deserves no measure
for his course of action.

Shanghai, 28th December, 1863.

We have commented at length on the
closing scene of the Taping campaign in
this province, because to events
which have been crowded into the last
few months seem to us to denote a
growing indifference to foreign opinion,
and an occasional attempt at expres-
sion of dissent and antipathy. There-
fore, however remote and unimportant
the circumstances which in the importance
demand special notice. The particu-
lars of the Anglo-Chinese naval
scheme have been so often discussed both
in the English papers and by ourselves
and our local contemporaries, to need
any further detail. It merely remains
to exhibit as clearly as possible the dis-
solution of events which led to its dis-
solution. On Captain Osborn's arrival
in China with the fleet, two courses
were open to him in order to compel the
recognition and active support of the
Chinese government. The first was to
direct the officers in command to hold
themselves in readiness for any emer-
gency in case they were attacked, but
on no account to assume the offensive
until the rebels until the terms to be
imposed upon by the Commodore were
fully approved of and accepted by the
central government. The other course
would have been to have commenced
operations immediately, and thus to have
proved how useful an auxiliary the fleet
was in the subjugation of the insurgent
strongholds, and in the general pro-
tection of the seaboard. To us it has
seemed that this latter method of
influencing the Government would have
been the more successful. Proof could
soon have been given of the value of the
aid thus brought to the Imperial cause,
and we believe that any sacrifice would
have been gladly made by the Peking
authorities rather than so powerful an
engine should have been lost. Captain
Osborn followed out the first plan, and
as our readers well know, proceeded to
Peking to ratify the arrangements made
between the Foreign Board and Mr. Lay.
The officers, starting, however, he left
the most unfavorable orders that on no
account whatsoever was any offensive
operation to be attempted until he ar-
rived in Shanghai, or transmitted definite
orders. In Peking, Captain Osborn
and Mr. Lay had many interviews with
the Prince of Kung, and found obstacles
of which they before had no suspicion,
continually thrown in their way. We
have alluded to these before—one stipu-
lation, which was immediately vetoed,
being that a Chinese Admiral was to be
placed in command, through whom all

orders and communications were to be
addressed to and from Captain Osborn.
At last, every preliminary was settled,
the papers were drawn out appearing
Major Gordon Commander-in-chief of the
Disciplined Army, and Captain Osborn
Admiral of the Chinese Navy. Mean-
while Burgevine's presence in
Shanghai was suspected, and on the
20th September the Captain of the
Army, in direct disobedience of the pa-
ssive orders he had received, gave
chase to a launch on board which Burge-
vine was stated to have taken up his quar-
ters. On the following day, the Cap-
tain of the *Baldern*, actuated by the
same contempt for his instructions,
succeeded in capturing the same launch,
and took most effectual precautions to
prevent his light from being hid under a
bushel. A desperately planned in the
midst of victory over a small launch,
announced that an important seizure of
arms had been effected, and that the
highly Burgevine had been almost
caught. This despatch was transmitted
to the fleet, and, although we have not
seen the report sent by him to Peking,
we doubt not that it announced the
capture of Burgevine by a force es-
pecially sent in for that purpose.

However this may be, the announce-
ment of the exploit, performed by the
captains of the *Army* and *Baldern*,
renewed the foreign board at Peking on
the evening of the day upon which the
arrangements with Captain Osborn and
Mr. Lay had been finally adjusted. But
soon as it was understood that Burge-
vine was captured, the tone of the
Board was changed, and Captain Osborn
was informed that his occupation was
done, that the fleet was no longer valua-
ble, and that the negotiations were to be
terminated at once. We may smile at the
absurdity of the Peking government,
and decide the childishness of the con-
clusion at which they arrived, but the
fact still remains that the reported
capture of Burgevine was the death blow
to the prospects of the Anglo-Chinese
fleet. Then followed the dismissal of
Mr. Lay, an act which, however popular
with the mercantile community in China,
appears to us to have been, on the
ground stated, a gross injustice. Mr. Lay
has it, is true, continued to make himself
most obnoxious to all the foreign com-
munity in China, and his dismissal,
together with the appointment of a
Chinese man, who succeeded him, has re-
ceived unqualified approbation from all
classes; but so far as the accusations laid
against him go, we are at a loss to dis-
cover upon what valid ground his dis-
missal is based. We publish below the
despatches addressed to Mr. Lay himself
and to the Foreign ministers, announcing
his removal from the Inspectorship
General of Customs.

To Mr. Lay.
In consequence of the Inspector General
having failed to manage the affairs connected
with the team and a proffer and satisfac-
tory answer, although that matter was fully
entrusted to him, this Board considers it
no longer expedient to employ him. Mr. Hart
has received orders to assume the Inspector-
Generalship, and Mr. Lay is now com-
manded to return to his office from the day upon
which he receives this despatch, for after
that time it will no longer be necessary for
him to control the Imperial Customs. The
sums of money resulting from the Tonnage
and other duties which have been entrusted
his charge, must be at once handed over to
Gao-Bai, and Mr. Lay will himself proceed
to Shanghai where he will be allowed the
period of four months from the date of this
despatch to settle all accounts of the Im-
perial Customs, and to hand over to Mr. Hart
all his names and accounts. Mr. Hart
will on receipt of the same, report the matter
for the consideration of this Board. The
sums of money which have been granted to
him, although he has been formerly given
over his office, his pay shall continue as
heretofore, but will end on the expiration
of the said period. This is to be considered as
a proof of the superior liberality of the Chi-
nese Government. It is further to be noted
that this period is ample for the despatch
of all the necessary business. It must, there-
fore, on no account be exceeded.

In addition to communications forwarded
to Mr. Hart, the Inspector General of Cu-
stoms, and to the Superintendents of Customs
at all the Ports, this despatch is addressed
to the late Inspector General, who will act
in obedience to its directions. Respect this
A Special communication.

To the Foreign Ministers.

The Prince of Kung has to inform the
Foreign Ministers that Mr. Lay, the Inspec-
tor General of Customs, having been con-
demned to the purchase of steam
vessels, has failed to act in conformity with
his instructions, and has thus entailed the
waste of the pecuniary resources of the Chi-
nese government. He has further to re-
quest that any person whom the Chinese govern-
ment may employ must be capable of so con-
ducting business on behalf of his government
as to ensure its advantage in every way
possible. Mr. Lay, having been formerly given
administration of affairs. Now in the case
of Mr. Lay, he has been in the receipt of
salary from the Chinese government to the
amount of upwards of Ten Thousand Taels
per annum, and has been treated with
great liberality. He has been employed to
arrange the affairs of the steamship com-
pany, and has so properly and satisfactorily
and has so wisely wanted the reforms of the
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Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.